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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/586,130	06/02/2000	Raman Viswanathan	584-23196-US	6331
24923	7590	01/15/2004	EXAMINER	
PAUL S MADAN MADAN, MOSSMAN & SRIRAM, PC 2603 AUGUSTA, SUITE 700 HOUSTON, TX 77057-1130			DANG, HUNG Q	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2635		
DATE MAILED: 01/15/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/586,130	VISWANATHAN, RAMAN
	Examiner Hung Q Dang	Art Unit 2635

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2003.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5, 7 and 9-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 6, 8 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
  - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                               | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)           | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                     |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 10/20/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In responding to applicant's arguments (page 5 of applicant's response), first of all, examiner would like to point out that **Paulsson does teach using a twisted pair cable** for data transmission in a borehole and **conventional twisted pair cable does comprises two conductors being twisted together and separately insulated** as claimed. Examiner is not citing Bowers to show that twisted-pair cable being used in a borehole environment since Paulsson already suggests that idea. Examiner uses Bowers to show that such claimed tensile load carrier has been commonly coupled to transmission cable in borehole environment in order to provide sufficient strength to said transmission cable while hanging in the borehole. **Therefore, to provide such tensile load carrier to the twisted-pair cable disclosed by Paulsson or to any other type of cable** would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to provide sufficient strength to said cable while hanging in a borehole.

Furthermore, Bowers does teach an insulation sheath (Figure 2, unit 19 and column 5 lines 52-55). Furthermore, the office action brought in Oswald et al. to merely show that **insulation sheet(s) have been conventionally used in ANY type of cables to insulate and reduce interference**. Therefore, to provide an insulation sheath to the cable disclosed by Paulsson as evidenced by Bowers and Oswald et al. would have been obvious.

In responding to applicant's argument (first paragraph of page 5) regarding Paulsson's cable being clamped to the well casing and that there is no suggestion in Paulsson to use a self supporting cable, clearly one skilled in the art would recognize that substituting a tensile strengthened cable for a cable anchored by clamps would be a design alternative in the art and either method would perform equally well.

2. The Declaration of Raman Viswanathan under 37 CFR 1.132 filed on July 7, 2003 and the arguments filed on October 31 2003 is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1, 7 and 12 as set forth in the last Office action because all the arguments in this declaration mainly based on opinions, no factual evidences were provided, such as test results and comparisons of claimed invention vs. cited prior art.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsson U.S. Patent 6,206,133 in view of Bowers U.S. Patent 3,259,675 and in further view of Oswald et al. U.S. Patent 6,127,632.

**Regarding claims 1, 4, 7, 9 and 12,** Paulsson teaches a well logging system comprising:

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- A downhole well data sensor (column 5 lines 34-46 unit 22);
- A downhole data transmitter (inherent);
- A surface data receiver (inherent); and
- A data transmission cable (Figure 1 unit 30 and column 5 lines 34-46) linking the transmitter and the receiver. Said cable being a twisted pair cable (column 5 lines 21-33; conventional twisted pair cable has been known for having at least one twisted pair of signal conductors, each of the conductors being separately insulated).

However, Paulsson does not specifically teach said transmission twisted pair cable further has an insulation sheath surrounding the twisted pair of conductors and a tensile load carrier surrounding the insulation sheath, the load carrier comprising a sheath of tensile load carrying filaments.

Bowers teaches a cable for use in borehole environment (column 1 lines 15-20 and Figures 1 and 2). Said cable has a sheath (Figure 2, unit 14) surrounding the multi-conductors (Figure 2, unit 14) and a tensile load carrier surrounding the insulation sheath, wherein said tensile load carrier comprises a sheath of tensile load carrying filaments (Figure 2, units 10-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a sheath surrounding the twisted pair of conductors and a tensile load carrier surrounding the insulation sheath, wherein the load carrier comprising a sheath of tensile load carrying filaments, to the transmission

cable disclosed by Paulsson, as evidenced by Bowers, in order to provide sufficient strength (from said tensile load carrier) to said data transmission cable.

Even though Paulsson in view of Bowers does not specifically mention an **insulation sheath** surrounding said twisted pair cable, however, Oswald et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches a transmission cable for use in downhole environment (abstract), which has an outer insulation sheath around the inner conductor in order to provide insulation to said conductor (column 3 lines 27-40 and Figure 1 unit 24)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an insulation sheath surrounding the twisted pair cable disclosed by Paulsson in view of Bowers, as evidenced by Oswald et al., in order to provide insulation to said twisted pair cable.

**Claim 7** is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1.

**Regarding claim 11**, even though Paulsson in view of Bowers and Oswald et al. does not specifically suggest a data cable having an effective capacitance between the twisted pair of conductors of less than 30 pF per foot of cable length, however since there is no indication in the specification regarding the criticality as to why the effective capacitance of said twisted pair cable has to be less than 30pF per foot of the cable length, one skilled practitioner in the art would recognize that such a design can be simply achieved through design experiment in order to determine the parameters that would achieve optimal results.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsson U.S. Patent 6,206,133 in view of Bowers U.S. Patent 3,259,675 and in further view of Oswald et al. U.S. Patent 6,127,632 and in further view of Veneruso U.S. Patent 5,521,592.

**Regarding claim 10,** Paulsson in view of Bowers and Oswald et al. does not specifically teach a sensor selected from a group consisting of pressure sensor, temperature sensor or flow sensor.

Veneruso, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a well logging system, which includes pressure sensor, temperature sensor and flow sensor (column 3, lines 44-59).

6. Claims 2, 5, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsson U.S. Patent 6,206,133 in view of Bowers U.S. Patent 3,259,675 and Oswald et al. U.S. Patent 6,127,632 and in further view of Belaigues et al. U.S. Patent 4,355,310.

**Regarding claims 2 and 13,** as already mentioned above, Paulsson in view of Bowers and Oswald et al. teaches a well logging system as claimed in claim 2, except a modem being complimentarily included to the transmitter and the receiver.

Belaigues et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches a cable well logging system wherein the transmitter (Figure 1, unit 34) and the receiver (Figure 1, unit 24) each includes a signal modem (Figure 1, units 22 and 30) complimentary to each other, for transmitting data up and down the surface of the well.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a modem to the transmitter and the receiver of the well logging system disclosed by Paulsson in view of Bowers and Oswald et al., as evidenced by Belaigues et al., in order to transmit data up and down the borehole, as described above.

**Regarding claim 5,** the transmission cable taught by Bowers also includes filaments in outer radial layers of the sheath that are greater in size than those of interior layers (Figure 2, filaments in layer 10 are greater in size than filaments in layer 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide filaments in outer radial layers of the sheath that are greater in size than those of interior layers, to the transmission cable disclosed by Paulsson, as evidenced by Bowers, in order to achieve a strong tensile load sheath for the transmission cable as disclosed by Paulsson in view of Bowers.

7. Claims 3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsson U.S. Patent 6,206,133 in view of Bowers U.S. Patent 3,259,675 and Oswald et al. U.S. Patent 6,127,632 and Belaigues et al. U.S. Patent 4,355,310 and in further view of Doyle et al. U.S. Patent 5,504,479.

**Regarding claims 3 and 14,** as mentioned above, Paulsson in view of Bowers, Oswald et al. and Belaigues et al. teaches a well logging system as claimed in claim 3,

except utilizing data encoding and decoding methods selected from the group consisting of QAM, CAP and DMT.

Doyle et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches a CAP (carrierless amplitude and phase) modulation telemetry for use in a well logging system in order to encode/decode transmitting data in said well logging system (column 2, lines 42-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a CAP encoding/decoding method to the well logging system disclosed by Paulsson in view of Bowers, Oswald et al. and Belaigues et al., as evidenced by Doyle et al., in order to encode/decode data for transmission in said well logging system.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

8. Claims 6 and 8 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

**Regarding claim 6,** the prior arts of record fail to teach or suggest a well logging system as described in claim 1, wherein the cable has seven twisted pairs of insulated conductors within the insulation sheath.

**Regarding claim 8,** the prior arts of record fail to teach or disclose a data cable as described in claim 7, which further comprises at least 6 twisted pairs of conductors disposed around a center conductor, all conductors being within the insulation sheath.

***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10) Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung Dang whose telephone number is 703-305-1836. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Horabik, can be reached on (703) 305-4704. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Hung Dang  
1/6/2004  
H.D.

H.D.

MICHAEL HORABIK  
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